"CONOUERED AT LAST."

[Some time since the Mobile News offered a prize for the poem which, by a Southern writer, should be judged most meritorious, expressive of the gratitude which existed in the Southern heart towards the people of the North for the philanthropy and magnanimity so freely and nobly displayed in the time of the dire affliction of the South by pestilence. This offer on the part of the News called forth seventy-seven competitive compositions from various parts of the country. The committee to whom the manuscripts were submitted decided in favor of the poem entitled "Conquered at Last," by Miss Maria L. Eve, of Augusta, Ga., which is here given:]

You came to us once, O brothers, in wrath, And rude desolation followed your path.

You conquered us then, but only in part, For a stubborn thing is the human heart.

So the mad wind blows in his might and main, And the forests bend in his breath like grain, Their heads in the dust and their branches broke, But how shall he soften their hearts of oak?

You swept o'er our land like the whirlwind's wing, But the human heart is a stubborn thing.

We laid down our arms, we yielded our will; But our heart of hearts was unconquered still. "We are vanquished," we said, "but our wounds must heal;"
We gave you our swords, but our hearts were.

"We are conquered," we said, but our hearts were sore,
And "woe to the conquered" on every door. But the spoiler came and he would not spare, The angel that walketh in darkness was

He walked thro' the valley, walked thro' the And he left the print of his flery feet In the dead, dead, dead, that were every-

And buried away with never a prayer. From the desolate land, from its very heart, There went forth a cry to the uttermost part;—

You heard it, O brothers !- With never a You opened your hearts, and poured out your

O! Sisters of Mercy, you gave above these! For you helped, we know, on your bended knees. Your pity was human, but oh! it was more, When you shared our cross and our burden

Your lives in your hands you stood by our Your lives for our lives you laid down and

And no greater love hath a man to give Than lay down his life that his friends may

You poured in our wounds the oil and the wine
That you brought to us from a Hand Divine. You conquered us, brothers; our sword we gave; We yield now our hearts-they are all we

Our last ditch was there, and it held out long; It is yours, O friends! and you'll find it strong. Your love had a magic, diviner than art, And "Conquered by Kindness" we'll write on our heart.

WHICH WAY?

Children, stop your play,
And tell me which way
I shall take to reach the city on the hill,
First the girl,
With a smile:
"This way:
Through the woods, across the stile,
By a brook where wild flowers grow,
Where the birds sing sweet and low;
Then you forget it is so far,
And how tired you are,
For the calm rests you, makes you still,
If you take this way to the city on the hill."

Then the boy, With a frown: "This way:
By the mill and through the town—
You will see the soldiers there.
Hear the drums and pass the fair;
Then you forget the way is long
While you walk in the throng,

CROFTLY'S CRIME.

How a Plot to Murder a Rival Scientifically Miscarried—A Curious Invertion Which Proved the Death of the In

(From the San Francisco Argonaut.) A few weeks ago some workmen en-gaged in removing an old mansion on the corner of California and Mason Streets were considerably puzzled at finding a number of copper wires con-necting the bath-room with a room above. The owners of the property were equally puzzled, having never be-fore known of their existence. The wires were removed and nothing more thought of the matter. This recalls to my mind an incident which many will

On the 14th of July, 1862, a Prot. Croftly was found dead in the bath-room I have just mentioned. Croftly was well known among scientific men as a professor of chemistry, and, be-sides, had a large circle of acquaintances in this city. He was supposed at the time to have committed suicide, and his time to have committed suicide, and his death furnished a three days' sensation said, and began to arrange his plans.

The accounts in four Dean was fond of the bath. He retired for the press. The accounts in four leading newspapers materially conflicted, which made the matter all the more just before. The bath-room of Arminteresting to the public. All agreed, however, with a singular unanimity of opinion, that he was dead. Even the

bath, covered with wounds of so curious a nature that no one could explain how they came to be inflicted. They were deep, ragged and gaping, and there was no instrument found in the room with which they might have been made. Even the detectives who visited the scene of Croftly's death shook their heads and were at see. These who discovered the with his own room by means of wires. One entered the bath by the waste-pipe. He reached this by digging in the garden under the pretext of planting flowers. The wire ran down the side of the house and into the ground. It was concealed from observation by a like-bush. The other was connected with his own room by means of waste. One entered the bath by the waste-pipe. He reached this by digging in the garden under the pretext of planting flowers. The wire ran down the side of the house and into the ground. It was concealed from observation by a like-bush. The other was connected with his own room by means of wires. One entered the bath by the waste-pipe. He reached this by digging in the garden under the pretext of planting flowers. The wire ran down the side of the house and into the ground. It was concealed from observation by a like-bush. The other was connected the bath by the waste-pipe. were at sea. Those who discovered the body found the door securely fastened from the inside, and were obliged to burst it open. The room had no other the pipe, as he expected, running in the rear of the room close to the floor. He

means of egress or ingress,
"Suicide!" remarked one of the reand raised its strength to 500 omes. "How came these wounds on the

journalist. And neither man had any the wires from it connected with those leading to the bath. When the apparatus was removed its wires could be

except that the physicians found a state of the blood which they could not sat-

of the blood which they could not satisfactorily account for.

"He was frozen," said a young physician, whose opinion seemed to have
its foundation only in surmise.

"You seem to have forgotten that
this is July," remarked an elderly gentleman connected with a university.

The newspapers vied with each other
in building up ingenious theories accounting for the affair, the coroner's
jury found a verdict of suicide, for want

nd a verdict of suicide, for want any thing better, and the remains were buried.

The reader who desires to get a more detailed account of the affair—as related at the time—can do so by referring to the files of any of the city papers of that date. In fact, I would produce them here did space permit. The main thing, however, is to clear up the mystery of Croftly's remarkable death.

He came to the coast in 1860, and was reputed to be a man of sufficient means to live handsomely reputed to be a man of sufficient means to live handsomely on the interest of his money. He stopped a while at the Oriental Hotel, and there met Edward Dean, a young man who, like himself, was a gentleman of leisure. The two became intimate, and finally, tired of hotel life, they determined to seek and home-like. They found these quarters at the residence of Richard Armstrong, a mutual acquaintance, who lived in very desirable quarters on the corner of Mason and California Streets.

Before the costly habitations of Standard Armstrong and home-like. They found these quarters are duntil Dean's return. The silence of the house became unbearable, and the sultriness of the apartment more and more oppressive. His excitement began to tell upon him and he was not considered.

sprang into existence, Armstrong's house came very near being called a mansion. Armstrong rented Croftly and Dean three elegant rooms, partly because he liked the men personally, pretty close margin financially. wo found their new quarters as attractive as men of taste could wish. Armstrong was a widower, and the three and some rare old times together evenings. His cellar was stocked with excellent wines, and his library with

One evening a back drove up to the door, and a woman, clad in wraps, bounded up the steps with astonishing vigor and agility, like most Western girls who are blessed with good health and animal spirits. She dashed into the hall, in a style that sent a percepti-ble tremor throughout the house, and fell into old Armstrong's arms. A fusilade of kisses followed.

It was his daughter Alice. Next morning the usual formalities introduction were gone through, and Miss Armstrong became one of the fix-tures of the place. A few days before her arrival Prof. Croftly had suggested the idea of living somewhere nearer the cen'er of the city. After Miss Arm-strong entered the house, however, no further allusion was made to the pro-posed removal. The Professor began to pay Miss Armstrong the most devout attention, and as a matter of course she fell madly in love with young Dean, who paid her none. It is generally con-ceded that one of the most effective ways of wooing a woman is to let some other man do it. The woman tires of the indefatigable lover, and the man who treats her with indifference is soon preferred. Some men learn this by experience; Dean discovered it by acci-

He presently began to turn his knowledge to excellent account, and a bitter rivalry sprang up between the two men. Croftly soon realized that he was not the favorite, and never for the life of him could asceriain how a woman could form an attachment for a man who hadn't the remotest idea of chemistry. He forgot that he was somewhat old, and that some women dislike to cast their bridal wreaths upon the snow. He finally determined to put his rival out of the way, and set about laying his

After a couple of weeks' deliberation he concluded to murder Dean, and do it so neatly and scientifically that discovery would be next to impossible.

One day I was in his room—being at occasional visitor—and observed him busily engaged in chemical experi-ments. Said he: "Did you ever re-alize that the conditions which result in congelation might be produced chemically?"

I confessed that I had never given the subject much thought.
"Of course you understand that sud

den evaporation causes cold. I knew nothing of the kind at the time, but nodded assent rather than acknowledge my ignorance.

"I can produce ice instantaneously," he continued. "This is my assistant," reinting to an electric battery. "With

pointing to an electric battery. "With a current of, say 100 omes of electricity, I can accelerate enough evaporation to freeze instantly 100 gallons of water. Here the Professor took a basin of water and poured in a small quantity of colorless liquid. "This is ammonia," said he. "But this"—here he added

about as much of some other liquid-"is "What is it?" "No one knows but myself." I deemed it impertinent to question him further. He then attached the

wires of his battery to the water. "When I make the connecting current, the water will become ice.' laid his hand on a piece of metal which was part of the apparatus, and the turn-ing of which caused the currents to connect. He turned the brass piece, and instantly a cloud of vapor rose from the surface of the water. Crystals shot from the sides of the basin with aston-ishing rapidity, and there was a sharp, craesling sound as the water expanding in it caused a strain upon the basis which pressed out the sides.

"With 500 omes," continued the Professor, "I can freeze 500 cubic feet of

I left the house much impressed with the discovery made by the Professor, and a few days afterward learned of his death. The public considered it a case of suicide. I made a careful examination of the premises, and came to a dif-ferent conclusion. It was the hand of Alice Armstrong that killed Prof. Croftly.

Let us go back a little. After the sor realized what could be done with his new appliance of electricity, he determined to utilize it in the murder of Dean. He hit upon the grand idea of freezing him in the bath.

strong's house was an exceptionally good one. It was situated but a short distance from the suit occupied by the all, while not positively admitting his emiss in the article, virtually conceded marble, 8 feet wide, 10 feet long and 6 demise in the article, virtually conceded it in the head-lines.

Crostly, when found, was lying in the feet of water. Crostly connected the then increased the jars of his battery,

No suspicion was excited by this, as he had been for months before making neck?" asked a detective. electrical experiments. His aparatus
"Who else was here?" responded a was fixed on a stand near the wall, and ratus was removed its wires could be pulled away from the others, and no trace would be left of previous connec-

On the night of the 3d of July all was in readiness. Croftly laid his plans with nicety and deliberation. Dean al-ways took a bath before retiring, which was about midnight. In the morning Croftly had purchased two seats at the Metropolitan Theater and given them to Armstrong, who took his daughter to the play. By 8 o'clock every thing was quiet in the house. Croftly knew that he was safe from interruption until 11 o'clock, and perhaps later.

He now began to work in earnest. He filled the tank with water, and then tested his wires over and over again.
Every thing was in splendid working order. He calculated that he could embed his rival in ice about midnight, and then turn on hot water. In the morning there would be no trace left of the freezing. He rubbed his hands with delight, and then poured in the chem-ical proportions, wherein lay the secret of his discovery. Having done this, he went back to his room and laid the two connecting wires of his apparatus side was a gentleman of leisure. The two became intimate, and finally, tired of hotel life, they determined to seek quarters which would be more congenial

knows he is about to die. Croftly paced up and down the apartment, and then a strange fascination drew him toward the bath. He entered the room again because he liked the men personally, and stood gazing into the motionless and partly because he was running on a water in the tank, and murmured to himself: "Four hundred and eighty cubic feet, five hundred omes."

There was a gas-jet above the tank, and its faint glow was reflected in the Croftly the atmosphere seemed to have been generated in a blast-furnace. The water looked cool and refreshing. There was yet more than an hour. Croftly turned the catch of ooks of the very rarest vintage of litan hour. the door from force of habit, and, throwing off his clothes, plunged in. He could discover no disagreeable trace of the chemicals, and once more he felt the delightful sensation of being cool. It was so agreeable that he began to reflect in his mind whether he would not continue to enjoy the bath and postpone

Suddenly the hall door was and he heard the voice of Miss Armstrong talking with her father. The pair had indeed returned, having left the theater because they did not care to be bored with Mrs. Bowers's hackneyed rendering of "Queen Elizabeth." Pass sor's door open and the gas in tull blast. Armstrong hated to see any thing go to waste, and told his daughter to go in and lower the gas, as the room was unoccupied. Miss Armstrong went in as directed, and her father pass-

DEAR ALICE—Will you be my wife? Yours,
EDWARD DEAX.

Dean was a young man, who, when
he had any thing to say, said it at once,
and stopped on reaching the point.

She pored over the letter about five minutes, and then, returning it to its place, looked about her. Her eye presfell on the instrument connected with Croftly's battery. She took up one of the wires, and was about to lay it on the other and see if there would be a shock, when her courage failed her and she dropped it across its mate. A spark fished out, which startled her. drew back, lowered the gas, and went

At the instant the wires were connected Croftly was in the center of the bath. A shock and terrible chill passed through his frame, and he felt a cloud of vapor rising from the surface of the water and sweeping into his face. Myriads of spear-like crystals shot out from the edge of the tank and converg-ed toward him like so many shafts of death. He realized his situation, and death. He realized his situation, and dashed to reach the steps; as he did so, he threw himself against the jagged edges of a sheet of ice half an inch thick. There was a frightful gash in his side, from which blood was streaming. He struggled madly amid the ice, and every throe brought fresh wounds. His limbs moved no longer in water; they were enveloped in slush. The ice closed about him like a vise. He was dead.

After the evaporation of the chemicals the electricity no longer had any effect, and the heat of the room began to tell upon the ice. The mass melted, and by 4 o'clock in the morning the corpse of Croftly was floating upon the surface of the bath. He was not missed until 9 o'clock the next morning, when Dean burst open the door and found

The rest is known. The jury gave a verdict of suicide, and Miss Armstrong and Edward Dean were married on the 22d of the same month

Prince Napoleon's Letter to M. Rouher. The following is the text of the letter of Prince Louis Napoleon to M. Rouher,

Africa: "CHISELHURST, Feb. 25 .- MON CHER Europe, and my absence may continue for some months. I have too many faithful friends in France for me to remain silent as to the reason for my departure. For eight years I have been England's guest. I completed my edu-ca'ion in one of her military schools, and have kept up my connection with the British Army by joining it, on several occasions, during its great ma-neuvers. The war Great Britain is now carrying on at the Cape of Good Hope has lately assumed a much more serious aspect than it had previously. I felt anxious to watch the operations, and I

sail in two days.
"In France, where, thank Heaven, party spirit has not extinguished the military spirit, people will comprehend that I am anxious to share the fatigues and dangers of those troops among whom I have so many comrades. The time I shall devote in assisting in this struggle of civilization sgainst barbar-

ism will not be lost to me.
"My thoughts, whether I am near or ar, will constantly turn toward France; shall watch the phases she will constantly pass through with interest and without anxiety, for I am convinced that

God protects her!
"I trust that during my absence the partisans of the Imperial cause will remain united and confident, and will continue to hold before the country the spectacle of a party which, faithful to its doctrines, remains constantly ani-mated by the most ardent patriotism. "Accept, mon cher Monsieur Rouher, the assurance of my sincere friendship.

" NAPOLEON." Somnambulism Extraordinary.

A son of Abram Matthushek, a German living west and south of Sandac, met with a singular accident a few nights since. It seems that he and a brother were sleeping in a room which is heated by a drum on the pipe from the stove below, and as there was a hot fire below the boys' room was very varm. The boys retired early and about noise came, and room from which the was surprised to find one of the boys lying on the floor in an insensible condition. Medical aid was at once summoned; in a few hours the boy came to, when he settled in the minds of those resent the cause which led to the accident. He said he was dreaming of be ing in bathing and that he climbed up on a post to dive and that he struck his got up in his sleep and took a "header" lie still and let some one else do the diving off of bed-posts hereafter.—San-

ilac (Mich.) Reporter. -The King and Queen of Belgium live for the greater part of the year at Lacken, where the Princesses are brought up under the close and affectionate supervision of their parents, and learn to love the home where so many happy days are spent. The eldest daughter, Princess Louise, is married to Prince Philip of Saxe-Cobourg; the second daughter, Princess Stephanie, has not yet come out. She will be 15 next May, and she will probably, like her sister, be married early, for already this event is talked of as likely to take place before very long.

Sheep Raising in Colorado.

The most reliable information obtain ed gives the number of sheep in this State as about 2,000,000, valued at \$2.25 per head, or \$4,500,000 in total value. Last year's clip of wool was about 5,-000,000 pounds, estimated at 174 cents per pound, \$875,000. There should be added to this 500,000 lambs, valued at \$1.50 per head, \$750,000. During 1878 30,000 head were driven in from Cali-fornia and 15,000 from New Mexico. The shipments of wool the coming season will be about 7,000,000 pounds which at last year's price will amount to \$1,225,000, to which may be added the value of 750,000 lambs at \$1.50 per head, \$1,125,000, making \$2,350,000 income from sheep alone. These fig-ures may not be realized, but I have given you the lowest estimates. Owing to the long distance, and the want of double decked cars, the railroad freight on sheep to Eastern markets is so high that it will not pay to ship mutton to any great extent. Thus far the bu iness of sheep raising in Colorado has been very profitable, and I can see no reason why it should not continue so for years to come when conducted with sufficient capital and experience. I will mention one instance where large profits have been realized. A flock of 1,800 ewes, costing \$4,500, were placed on a ranch in southern Colorado. In eight years 1,600 sheep were killed for mutton and consumed on the rauch (this is almost ed up stairs. While alone, the girl equal to the consumption of fresh beef could not resist the temptation to pull a at our county house), and 7,740 were little note from her bosom and read it sold for \$29,620. There are 14,800 head equal to the consumption of fresh beef at our county house), and 7,740 were again. She had received it that morning, and had already perused it about twenty times. It read:

on hand worth, at \$3 per head, \$44,400.

The wool crops paid for shepherds and twenty times. It read: a net profit over the original investment of \$69,520, equal to 193 per cent. per annum for eight years in success Now turn and look at the other side of the picture. Out of a flock of 1,200 very selected ewes, worth \$4 per head 800 died during a storm of two days last March.

We at the East can hardly realize the isolation oftentimes attending ranch life. A few days since we renewed the acquaintance of a young gentleman whom we met at Denver last year. He is of a distinguished family of Northern New York and a graduate of one of our Eastern colleges. He came to this State about a year since for the benefit of his health, which was considerably impaired. His physician advised him to go on a sheep ranch, where he would have constant outdoor employment. He soon engaged himself to two Scotch shepherds to assist them in the care of sheep, and for five months the three men managed the affairs of the ranch, both indoors and out, each taking his turn in the art of cooking, and each doing his own washing. The ranch is situated 75 miles from Colorado Springs,

which is their base of supplies. The unvarying duties of a shepherd are about as follows: At sunrise to take his flock, usually from 400 to 600, ac-companied by his trusty horse and faithful dogs, to green pastures and beside still waters, if he can find them, and there remain all the day long with a watchful eye over his charge to see that none fall into the ditch or go astray. When the sun goes down behind the Rocky Mountains it is time to start for home. The signal is given by the shep-herd—the dog is on the alert—the "bell wether" leads the way to the fold or cor-ral for the night, and when safely protected from foes without, such as prairie wolves, the day's work is done, only to be repeated day in and day out, month after month. The dog is a valuable auxiliary in the care of sheep. The "Scotch collie" surpasses all others in its natural aptitude for the work, and oftentimes one well trained sells for \$150 .- Cor. Troy (N. Y.) Times.

Leadville correspondent of the Chics MONSIEUR ROUHER: I am about to leave go Tribune: "What is this grub-stake Europe, and my absence may continue that I hear so much about?" anxiously writes a Kentuckian to one of the Lead ville papers. "Where can this instru-ment be obtained, and what is the cost of it?"—an inquiry that has sent off the whole camp in a roar of delight. And yet it is not surprising that the simple Kentucky person fell into this error, as the "grub stake" is essentially an institution of the Far West, and is indissolubly associated with mining. There are not less than 500 men in Leadville who make a living out of the above-named "instrument." All the old miners are grub-stakers, except those who have made a lucky strike and can buy their own grub. To be more definite, the grub-stake is the result of a union between capital and labor. Capital says: "I want to find a good mine at as little expense as possible;" and Labor replies: "Furnish me with a living, and I will undertake to prospect for you and to dig a shaft for you on shares."
It is a fair bargain. The poor miner puts in his experience and his muscle, and receives therefor his board and an interest in the mine if it should prove grassl rule is to halve the work and the ex-

Extension of the Telephone System.

An admirable system of local tele 9 o'clock the family were startled by a loud noise as though a heavy body had field (Mass.) Republican, is to be introduced in this city by the District Telephone and Automatic Signal Company phone and Automatic Signal Company of New Haven, Ct. This is a company necticut for the purpose of owning and operating the district telephone in six cities, New Havan, Springfield, Hart-ford, Meriden, Middl town and New Britain. In three of these places the system is already established and in successful working order, New Haven furnishing 550 stations, Hartford, where ead on the bottom, and it is evident he the company began business only six weeks ago, 250, and Meriden 75. from the bed-post. Luckily for him no charge for every residence or place of business using the telepone is \$22 a the season and he will be very likely to or day with any point in the circuit. Several lines of wire are carried over the city according to the localities to be taken in, and these are connected through a central office, the user being allowed three minutes time for his mes sage. In the other cities the existing private lines have mostly been consoliwill no doubt be the case here; even the obtained under more favorable circum-Holyoke line being perhaps merged into stances, even with these. Flesh must the new company. The convenience of this plan of quick local communication etables, like cabbage, be given, and alcan hardly be overestimated. It answers all the purposes of the district variety). Give only enough to keep up telegraph, and does a great deal more, an eagerness for food when the feeding connecting business men with their and generally facilitating the transaction of business and lessening the friction of domestic life. The Bell telephone is the one used by this company.

ed in very desirable quarters on the more oppressive. His excitement become of Mason and California Streets. Before the costly habitations of Stan-longer cool. The man who is about to ford, Crocker, and other millionaires kill suffers more pangs than he who Cough Syrup can well be termed, for it has

FARM TOPICS. well, hence windows are best on the south side of comfortable quarters. It is with the hen as with the cow-she VETERINARY HYGIENE-CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF COLDS.—The causes of catching cold are several. At first the not only wants to be well taken care of in her housing and feed, but much made of i treated as a member of the family same may be divided in external or exciting, and into internal or predispos-ing causes. The former, again, are of a different nature, and may be specified as consisting in sudden changes of tem--the family at the barn. A little pet ting and favoring in a domestic way will stir the maternal instinct into action, and eggs increased in quantities will re-sult. So will the cow on the same perature, a damp atmosphere, and wet surroundings in general; and exposure principle increase her milk. We ignore the domestic element in our stock to drafts or currents of air. To pro duce a cold, the first named external an expense little dreamed of. Our anicause, a mere change of temperature, unless very great and s. dden, is seldom mals are not composed of mere flesh and bone; there is instinct, affectionthe latter having a strong influence in sufficient, except it be that the animal bringing about important results; and is uncommonly prepared or predisposed, by being heated or perspiring, or by alt becomes us to see that this element is ready existing catarrhal or rheumatic affections. A disturbance of the activiencouraged and strengthened. One difficulty with hens is, there are too many breeds, requiring diversified treatment, and causing confusion, while the evil is ty of the skin effected exclusively by a change of temperature, is usually followed at once by a reaction or an inconstantly being aggravated by new ereased activity; and therefore is only of short duration and of little conse-quence. As a more important cause of catching cold than a change of temperadangers which complicate the matter still more. Nature is put to a hard task, and it is difficult to follow the many windings through which she permits herself to be led, ture, must be considered an uncommon-ly moist condition of the atmosphere, throwing out here a sport, beguiling there with a prospect, but very seldom damp surroundings in general, and es pecially wet sleeping places, because these diminish the perspiration, disturb the electric relations of the organism, prominent, with characteristics and qualties suited to the various requirements, and, acting continuously, do not admit any reaction. Still more dangerous, so that no one need be at a loss: we need only select what we want, with the however, is exposure to drafts, or currents of air, which, if striking the surunderstanding that all the good qualiface of the body, have a chilling effect, ties are not found in one breed, as is the case also with other farm stock. and cause the soonest cooling.

As predisposing causes may be considered: (1) A delicate constitution in Secure any well recommended bro and seek not for the "best," as this is a very uncertain strain. There are two general, effeminacy produced by congeneral classes, the one contented with

tinued keeping in very warm and close stables, and clothing with blankets, etc.; and (2) existing perspiration, or an uncommon degree of animal heat, caused by exercise or labor. An animal eated by muscular exertions, and perspiring freely, is almost certain to catch cold if tied and allowed to stand at a lace where the atmosphere is damp. and where the surface of its body is ex posed to drafts or currents of air. The same will happen if an animal used to being covered with blankets, or to being kept in a warm stable, is suddenly exesed to the chilling influence of cold and stormy weather. Of late it has become fashionable, pecially in larger cities, to clip coach-horses and buggy-horses at the begin-ning or in the midst of winter, for the

answering also for the farm.

F. G., in Country Gentleman.

gether.

don just now.

for street suits.

are in repousse work.

and close to the throat.

rolling in the dust and pecking at grav-el, or gratefully lifting the bill at the

fountain. Their range is roomy, well

aired and clean. It is a family by it-

self-happy, noisy, contented, and in-tent on continuing such life, which the

FASHION NOTES.

-Violet and blue are now worn to-

-Brown hair is fashionable in Lon

-Plain skirts are now more popular

-Most all the new designs in silver

- Hanging majolica logs, filled with pitcher plants, are novel and pretty or-

-Breakfast and tea parties are the

fashionable entertainments now. Break-

-A Washington bride wore a wreath

-A lovely fan, now making a breeze

-The pannier of the season will be

of the skirt. The bayaleuse still re-

mains as a final finish for handsome

dresses; instead of being made of thin

unwashable material, they are now

made of fine organdy and handsomely

overdress, with a long square train.

Sleeves are made very narrow the entire

length, and fit very closely at the waist.

The entire trimming consists of a small

pointed Danish cuff and a row of six

on wool costumes in which silk plays a

n goods, and is fastened at the sides at

the termination of the ruffles by groups

of fancy buttons, or revers of silk may

-A favorite arrangement both for

evening and walking dresses is that of looping the skirt after the fashion in

which soldiers loop their capotes when

on the march. Each front is turned

-Among the wash fabrics of the com-

ing season, the zephyr-cloths or Scotch ginghams will have prominent consider-ation. Those of this spring differ from

those of last spring in the disposition of the colors rather than in the colors in-

gle shade of a single color, or two or three shades of a color and white, with the occasional introduction of black.

There are small and medium checks,

and large plaids in broken patterns;

and pink; plain ginghams, of warp and

woof of the same shade of color; or

brown, Chinese blue, pink, pale sea-

green and black, woven in a warp of

white. These goods are held at from

-The first new dresses shown for

with blue, and has a striped revers col

S0 to 40 cents per yard, according to

es in the warp, of Chinese blue

hair-stripe

ferent color from the upper dress.

be added, if preferred.

buttons extending up the outer seam.

-In making up combinations of silk

embroidered.

in Paris, was ordered and paid for by

of carnations, instead of orange blos-soms, at her wedding the other day.

fasts are served at 12 o'clock.

harvest of eggs unabatedly shows .-

ning or in the midst of winter, for the purpose of giving them a neater, trimmer appearance, and of facilitating grooming. Whether the first-named object is accomplished or not is exceedingly doubtful. What a clipped horse has gained in appearance by looking more trim and neat, he certainly has lost most than double by the destruction. lost most than double by the destruction of the natural, distinct color, and the glossy appearance of his coat of hair. The grooming, it is true, is facilitated but the natural functions of the skir have been disturbed, other organs, such as lungs, kidneys, etc., have been overburdened—and a great predis-position to catarrhal and rheumatic diseases, or to catching cold, has been produced. Whethe the easier grooming is worth the price paid for it, or not, I leave to others to decide. Clipping is attended also by another disadvantage as to the future appearance of the horse; it causes the new coat of hair to grow coarser than the old one; and, if repeated several years in succession, it will give to a blooded horse, which has naturally a fine, silky coat of hair, at least one o the attributes of a coarse animal of common stock, viz.: a coarse and hard coat

Catching cold can be prevented only by avoiding the exciting or external causes, and by removing any special predisposition that may happen to exist. As to the latter, if, for instance, being used to a warm stable, or to con-stant covering with heavy blankets, the predisposition thus produced may be emoved by gradually and slowly hardening and inuring the animal, thus weakened, to exposure and hardships.

If any animal has caught cold, the best and surest way to re-establish health is to excite or to restore the disturbed or interrupted functions of the kin, either by external means-friction, rubbing, frequent and thorough grooming, steam-baths, covering with moist blankets, etc., or by giving dishoretics-tea of chamomile or flowers, certain antimony-preparations, essential oils, spirituous liquors, etc. Still, after catarrhal or rheumatic diseases, have developed, such a diaphoretic treatment can not any more be ex-pected to do much good, because the morbid changes produced are not re-moved by exciting the skin to increased

activity.-Chicago Tribune. HINTS ABOUT HENS .- The hen by nature requires a mixed diet, animal and vegetable. She feeds upon insects, grain and other seeds of plauts, and the green plant itself. She will run after a grasshopper, pull up a ground worm, and fight, if needs be, for the choice to be a valuable claim. There is no rule as to the extent of that interest; it may be large or small, according to the and unmistakably. She induces the hen contract that is agreed upon. In general, however, it may be said that the finder or locator of a claim is entitled to a third interest without working. If he puts his own labor, while another insects and other detrimental animal ani person furnishes the cash for expenses, and vegetable material. Occasional he expects to own a half interest. A forays should therefore be permitted. miner who is extremely anxious to sink a shaft on his claim will sometimes give two-thirds of it to a man who will grubstake him, and, per contra, there are mer until the grain begins to ripen, many instances where new-comers to the camp have furnished backing to a should be allowed. After that, during miner in consideration of a third or even the fall, full liberty may be given to of a quarter interest. But the general hens in general, particularly to the more active breeds; less so with the Asiatic and some others The principle is a good one as it favors health and cleanliness, and, according as it does with the hen's inclination and contentment, it naturally leads her the more readily, to efforts at propagation; hence eggs and incubation. A frightened hen will avoid these through the instinct of danger, as also she will give warning to her brood She will also restrain herself from laying in crowded apartments or too close confinement, each having its dangers. Here also breed manifests itself. Some vill bear more crowding, some less. All this must be understood if success is to

be obtained.

Freedom must be then given, if possi ble, to forage in summer, especially with the more active sorts. In winter the hen is prevented from ranging in the fields; there are no insects, no vegetables to feed on, and she can not live like the grouse in the woods, upon berries. She has the habit of domesticity; she is not a wild fowl any more, whatever she may have been. So she requires care in winter, and this must be as much in accordance with her summer habits as possible; summer in winter must be the aim. I have, however, known the Brahma and its mixture with the Black Spanish to lay well during the winter in cold barns without a window dated with this general service, and such | to light them. But better results are so the various grains (it is well to have The vest is of the striped stuff, and so two nations .- Chambers's Journal. time arrives. It is better than plethora homes, merchants with their customers, and death, or fat rather than eggs where Above all this is a tiny coat of cream eggs are required. A strong, healthy, and not an overfed condition, is what is wanted for eggs, and even to grow the chick well to maturity. With overfeed-ing, the production of eggs, on the these simple fabrics. The coat is piped whole, can not be made profitable. whole, can not be made profitable. With blue, and has a striped revers col To give snow instead of water is bad. lar, and down the back of the overskirt

So is a dark room bad, as the hen re are draperies made of the flowered and quires light as well as warmth to do striped stuff's.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

-Tepid water is produced by com-bining two-thirds cold and one-third

-Never put a pudding that is to be steamed into any thing else than a dry

-Old potatoes may be freshened up by plunging them into cold water be fore cooking them. -In making any sauce put the butter and flour in together and your sauce

will never be lumpy. -Boiled fowl with sauce, over which grate the yelk of eggs, is a magnificent dish for luncheon. —In making a crust of any kind, do not melt the lard in the flour. Melting

will injure the crust. -The yelk of eggs binds the crust much better than the whites. Apply it to the edges with a brush.

-The water used in making bread loaf will be full of great holes. -You must never attempt to boil the dressing of a clear soup in the stock, for

resulting in permanent good. Yet there it will always discolor the soup. are some established breeds that are —A few dried or preserved cl -A few dried or preserved cherries with stones out, are the very best things possible to garnish sweet dishes. -Whenever you see your sauce boil from the sides of the pan you may know

your flour or corn-starch is done.

—In cooking a fowl, to ascertain when it is done put a skewer into the breast, and if the breast is tender the fowl is done. -To boil potatoes successfully: When small quarters and low situations, in-

the skin breaks pour off the water and let them finish cooking in their own disposed to move about much. These are your true domestics, and are apt to steam. be good egg-producers as well as good incubators. The Asiatics are of this -In boiling dumplings of any kind put them in the water one at a time. It class. There are others that love a

they are put in together they will mix with each other. wider range, seek more elevated roosting places and hidden covers for their -Never wash raisins that are to be nests. These in general will not bear used in sweet dishes. It will make the pudding heavy. To clean them wipe them in a dry towel. crowding together. They are the hens for the farmer. The others are more

adapted to cities and villages, though -Good flour is not tested by its color White flour may not be the best. The test of good flour is by the amount of water it absorbs. In this February weather, the hens are busy in their sunshiny quarters,

-There is a greenness in onions and potatoes that renders them hard to digest. For health's sake put them in warm water for an hour before cooking. -To make macaroni tender, put it in cold water and bring it to a boil. It will then be much more tender than if put into hot water or stewed in milk. —Cutlets and steaks may be fried as well as broiled, but they must be put in hot butter or lard. The grease is hot enough when it throws off a blueish

-To brown sugar for sauces or for puddings, put the sugar in a perfectly dry sauce-pan. If the pan is the least bit wet the sugar will burn and you will spoil your sauce-pan.

-Single cream is the cream that ha -Necklaces are worn without lockets stood on the milk 12 hours. It is best for tea and coffee. Double cream stands -The fashion at Paris weddings is to on its milk 24 hours, and cream for butter frequently stands 48 hours. Cream that is to be whipped should not be butter cream, lest in whipping it have two pages instead of bridesmaids. -The fashionable wedding-ring is a plain gold band, with a diamond deeply imbedded in it.

-For a light dessert there is nothing more generally wholesome than some form of fruit. People with vigorous digestion may eat it in a raw state, but for those with feeble stomachs it is better cooked, and no fruit is so well adapted to cooking as the apple, no other can take so many forms, each better than the last .- From Dr. Foote's

Health Monthly for March. Dr. Hitchcock's Romance.

Dr. W.E. Hitchcock of Newark, N.J. the wife of a New York millionaire. It was painted by Edward de Besumont (at a cost of \$800.) and has the monostart for Louisiana this morning. Dr. Hitchcock's father, Dr. Edw'd De For gram of the owner set in diamonds on one of the ivory sticks. Two large dismonds head the ends of the rivets. In Louisiana. His plantation was known Price, \$1,400.

Two large dismonds in Louisiana. His plantation was known as "Monoskin." Adjoining this was the plantation of a man of large proper-ty, who had an only daughter, a pretty, black-eyed child, the companion and playmate of young Hitchcock. The slightly bouffant at the lower part of the waist, from this it gradually slopes out to form a small extender for the bottom two planters, who were bosom friends, conceived the idea of uniting their familles in marriage. Young Hitchcock and his little playmate were according-ly betrothed when he was 10 and she that the wealth of their parents could and velvet, the skirt is made of silk, as also is a perfectly plain pointed basque. procure. In vacation months they played and attended merry-makings to gether. When young Hitchcock was 18 and the girl 16 years of age they con-firmed their betrothal by a formal en-gagement of marriage. In time there were lover's quarrels between them, and finally their engagement was broken off. A man of wealth and position -There are stylish plans for making sought the girl's hand, and was accept ed, and married her. Young Hitch prominent part, viz.: When three flounces of the woolen material are placed around the skirt, and an apron front is formed of narrow ruffles of silk, a drapery for the back is formed of the woolen with the silver of the woolen with the silver of the woolen when the silver of the woolen with the silver of the woolen when the silver of the woolen with the silver of the woolen when the woolen served three years and then began the practice of medicine in New Haven, Conn. He was told that the husband

erate Army.
In 1868 Dr. Hitchcock removed to Newark and opened a drug store in Belleville Avenue. He became at once a favorite with the veteran soldiers in back and fastened on the hip, or even at the bottom of the back of the waist, by an ornament, the whole disclosing another skirt from a way and at public concerts in Newark, and was a welcome other skirt front covered with lace and embroidery, and almost always of a difbut, he was observed to prefer the society of men to that of women. He had not forgotten his love, but he fided it as a secret to only a few of his most intimate friends. About six months ago he recived a letter from Louis-iana. It was from the woman who was always in his thoughts. She wrote that troduced. As a rule, they are in a sintime, and that her married life been unhappy. She suggested that she would be glad to hear from her old pl y-mate. Dr. Hitchcock answered the let-

French and English. The fishermen on the coast of Sussen

spring have basques and coats with vests, overskirts, and lower skirts that cling But how can they do so, not knowing to the figure in front and on the sides, and are very simply trimmed around the bottom with one or two plaited flounces. They are made of the satteens and leave with bordons and are very simple and satisfactory produced the satteens of the satteens and leave with bordons and are very simple and satisfactory produced children. and lawns with borders, and are very cess. They exchanged children fancifully made with two or three kinds Sussex man took the son of a Figure 1. and lawns with borders, and are very cass. They exchanged children. A fancifully made with two or three kinds Sussex man took the son of a French-of goods in a single dress. For instance, man to board for a time in his family, a gay little dress of cotton satteen has and let the Frenchman have his son in a demi-trained skirt of sky blue, with a return. In this accommodating way return. In this accommodating way long apron overskirt of the same, much French fisher-boys learned English and wrinkled across the front, and edged at English fisher-boys learned French. the bottom with a broad band of blue was a beautiful arrangement through-and white striped satteen—the stripes out, for besides any advantage derived and white striped satteen—the stripes perpendicular instead of bias—and below this is gathered white Russian lace. out, for besides any advantage derived from lingual inter-communication, feelings of good-will grew up between the

THE Supreme Court of Tennessee has just decided that the rents and profits of the estate of a married woman, not settled upon her for her sole benefit and use, are subject to the payment of the debts of her husband.

"SAM." said one little urchin to another—"Sam, does your school-master ever give you any rewards of merit?" "I s'pose he does," was the reply; "he gives me a lickin' reg'lar every day, and says I merit two."

Somebody's child.

Somebody's child is dying—dying with the flush of hope on his young face and an indescribable yearning to live and take an honored place in the world beside the companions of his youth. And somebody's mother is thinking of the time when that dear face will be hidden where no ray of hope can brighten it—when her heart and home will be left desolate—because there was no cure for consumption. Reader, if the child be your neighbor's, take this comforting word to the mother's heart before it is too late. Tell heave that consumption is curable, that men are living to-day, aged, robust men, whom the physicians pronounced incurable at the age of twenty-five, because one lung had been almost destroyed by the disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a most efficient alterative for separating the scrofulous matter from the blood and jungs, and imparting strength to the system. It has cured hundreds of consumptives. Somebody's Child.

dreds of consumptives.

Clifford's Febrifuge is not a panacea for all the ills to which flesh is heir. We do not profess to have discovered a cure-all, but we confidently recommend it to you as a sure, safe and speedy cure for all diseases arising from Maiaria. In this class of diseases it is a specific; it enters the circulation and utterly destroys the germs of the poison; it will purify and build up the debilitated system in a shorter time, and with more lasting benefit, than any other known remedy.

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closure in this country, 48 railroads having about 4,000 miles of track, and nominally representing originally more than \$300,000,000 of capital. Even this terrible slaughter was exceeded in 1877.

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was 8 years of age. The children were given all the advantages of education of the girl he loved was in the Confed-

ter, and the correspondence terminated in a re-engagement of marriage. Dr. Hitchcock's Newark friends gave him a pleasant send off last night

New York Sun.

and the opposite coast of France often have occasion to change civilities at sea.

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